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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 v.

12-CR-171 (JPO)

5 MIKHAIL ZEMLYANSKY, MICHAEL  
6 DANILOVICH, TATYANA  
7 GABINSKAYA, JOSEPH VITOULIS,  
8 BILLY GERIS,

Defendants.

Jury Trial

-----x

9  
10 New York, N.Y.  
October 18, 2013

11 4:10 p.m.

12 Before:

13 HON. J. PAUL OETKEN,

14 District Judge

15  
16 APPEARANCES

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18 Southern District of New York

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1 (Trial resumed; Jury not present)

2 THE COURT: All right. We are here for charge  
3 conference and you all received the draft from yesterday,  
4 right?

5 MR. SKINNER: Yes, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: And I have received a letter from the  
7 government and a letter from Mr. Creizman on the fundamental  
8 ambiguity language. I don't know how you all want to do it, if  
9 you want to go section by section or page by page. I am open  
10 to whatever you think is the most efficient.

11 MR. FISCHETTI: Your Honor, we have gone over this,  
12 there is very few suggestions we would have so I would think  
13 for economy of time, if your Honor would just ask what we  
14 object to, what we would like to change, it would be easier  
15 than going page by page.

16 THE COURT: That's fine.

17 MR. SKINNER: Look. I want to get this done as  
18 efficiently as possible too. Maybe if we say -- I do think it  
19 makes sense to go in order so we don't miss something through.  
20 Why don't we say our first proposed change is on page 18. Does  
21 the defense have anything before that?

22 MR. GARBER: No.

23 MR. FISCHETTI: Not from me.

24 THE COURT: If you want, you can be seated during  
25 this, as long as you are speaking into the microphone.

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## Charge Conference

1 MR. SKINNER: Thank you, your Honor.

2 On page 18 our only suggested revision, and it tracks  
3 through to three paragraphs of the immunity, is removing the  
4 language with respect to non-prosecution because we actually  
5 did not have any witnesses who received a non-prosecution  
6 agreement.

7 So, for instance, in the first sentence delete  
8 everything after, "formal immunity," to the end of the  
9 sentence.

10 MR. GERMAN: Well, and in the next sentence, rather  
11 than saying with respect to both categories of witnesses,  
12 delete that phrase and just start with, "The testimony of these  
13 witnesses may not be used against him or her."

14 THE COURT: So, the non-prosecution language doesn't  
15 cover the cooperation agreements?

16 MR. SKINNER: No. We have a separate charge that  
17 precedes this with respect to cooperating witnesses. The  
18 non-prosecution agreement is something different.

19 THE COURT: Right.

20 MR. SKINNER: And it is akin to a cooperation  
21 agreement but it is not the same and --

22 THE COURT: We didn't have any.

23 MR. SKINNER: There were no witnesses that testified  
24 pursuant to a non-pros.

25 THE COURT: Is there any objection after the

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1     parenthetical that is called "Formal Immunity" taking out of  
2     the rest of the sentence. Is that right?

3             MR. SKINNER: Precisely, your Honor. So, just delete  
4     the rest of that sentence; in the next sentence then delete,  
5     "with respect to both categories of witnesses."

6             MR. GARBER: So, it would be deleted from the word --  
7     well, formal immunity, end paren, comma, from or all the way  
8     down to the end of that sentence is out?

9             MR. SKINNER: Yes.

10            MR. GARBER: Okay.

11            THE COURT: And then we take out with respect to both  
12     categories of witnesses and start with, "the testimony."

13            MR. SKINNER: And change "the" to "these witnesses."

14            MR. GERMAN: Your Honor, I would just ask then where  
15     does the -- although they weren't testifying witnesses,  
16     certainly Mr. Sukhman's father and wife, although they didn't  
17     testify there was certainly an acknowledgment that they would  
18     not be prosecuted for Mr. Sukhman's cooperation. So, I mean,  
19     maybe we just need to rephrase that but I think we have to  
20     capture the fact that --

21            MR. SKINNER: No. That's not right. I'm sorry. We  
22     are talking here about what should be done with respect to  
23     witnesses who testified in the case and the analysis the jury  
24     should give to their testimony. Mr. Sukhman's father and wife  
25     did not receive non-prosecution agreements first. Second of

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1 all, they didn't testify.

2 Defense can make whatever arguments they want to make  
3 about Mr. Sukhman's credibility and how it was influenced by  
4 promises that he testified to but it has nothing do with this  
5 instruction.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 MR. SKINNER: In the first paragraph on page 19, then,  
8 just delete the second sentence in its entirety.

9 MR. CREIZMAN: I'm sorry. I could not hear that.

10 MR. SKINNER: The first paragraph of page 19, delete  
11 the second sentence starting with, "similarly, the government  
12 is permitted to enter into non-prosecution agreements."

13 THE COURT: Wait. You're on page 19?

14 MR. SKINNER: According to my version, yes, your  
15 Honor.

16 THE COURT: I'm sorry, yes. "Similarly," yes.

17 MR. SKINNER: And then the next paragraph after that,  
18 the first sentence just have, "However, the testimony of a  
19 witness who has been granted immunity by the Court," delete "or  
20 who have been given a written non-prosecution agreement by the  
21 government," and then go right to, "should be examined by you  
22 with great care."

23 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on 19? What is your  
24 next?

25 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, the government's next

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1 comment would be on page 28. I don't know if the defendants  
2 have anything before that.

3 MR. GARBER: Okay. We have stuff, I believe, before  
4 that. I apologize, no, we don't. We're 29.

5 MR. SKINNER: Okay. On 28, your Honor, with respect  
6 to the RICO charge in the -- I guess I don't know how to  
7 describe it, the one, two, three, four, five, six -- seventh  
8 line up from the bottom?

9 THE COURT: This is on 28?

10 MR. SKINNER: On page 28, yes; it says this is a  
11 complex charge." We would suggest just deleting, "this is a  
12 complex charge," and just have you say I will explain the law  
13 of racketeering later. We don't think we need to characterize  
14 any particular statutes as complex or not complex for the jury.

15 THE COURT: That's fine.

16 MR. GERMAN: I'm sorry. Can you just bring the  
17 microphone closer? You are fading out.

18 MR. GERSHFELD: Judge, can I interrupt for a second?  
19 I did miss a comment on 26.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. GERSHFELD: Second paragraph, it states, "The  
22 defendant begins trial with an absolutely clean slate and  
23 without any evidence against him." It should probably state  
24 "her," considering I only have the one female in the bunch.

25 MR. GERMAN: Him or.

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1 THE COURT: Him or her.

2 MR. GERSHFELD: Him or her, yes.

3 THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

4 MR. SKINNER: I think Mr. Garber has a comment on page  
5 29?

6 MR. GARBER: On page 29, this is crimes defined by  
7 criminal statutes only and it would be the fourth line down  
8 from the beginning of that section starting with, "some vague  
9 feeling." I would say some belief or vague feeling that  
10 something wrong has been done is insufficient to convict anyone  
11 of any charge whatsoever.

12 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, I actually think a belief  
13 and a vague feeling are two very different things and a belief  
14 is a much stronger conviction that something wrong has been  
15 done. I don't -- we would object to changing that.

16 MR. GARBER: I just think vague feeling is too, like,  
17 watered down and too complicated for them to understand. You  
18 are talking about nuance, really, which I like. I think a  
19 nuance feeling but also you should say belief, too; belief or  
20 vague feeling.

21 MR. CREIZMAN: If we put quotes around "something  
22 wrong" and if we added "belief" it would seem to convey the  
23 message of that you're trying to -- that Mr. Garber is trying  
24 to address and it would also address the government's concern  
25 about specific crimes.

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1 THE COURT: But the quotes won't be -- when I read it  
2 the quotes won't come out unless I do air quotes.

3 MR. CREIZMAN: If your Honor could do that, that would  
4 be great. You could say the so-called defendants.

5 MR. FISCHETTI: Judge, I don't know if this solves the  
6 problem for Glenn or the government but how about considering  
7 just taking out the word, "some feeling?"

8 THE COURT: How about some feeling?

9 MR. SKINNER: Fine, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Some feeling.

11 MR. FISCHETTI: I think that solves the problem,  
12 Judge.

13 THE COURT: It is a happy medium.

14 MR. GARBER: Okay. Also on 29, the second paragraph  
15 under the C Section, the crimes defined section: You have  
16 heard testimony that New York State requires professional  
17 corporations... And it goes on I think in addition, this is  
18 talking about fraudulent corporation and the regulation. Now,  
19 at the end of that paragraph I think this language should be in  
20 there as well: You also heard testimony about runners and  
21 kickbacks also referred to as referral fees. Should you find  
22 that this conduct occurred, it does not, in and of itself,  
23 constitute a violation of the criminal law.

24 MR. SKINNER: We object to that.

25 MR. GARBER: Because we are really talking about a

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1 series of violations here and there was a lot of testimony  
2 about -- well, there is testimony about Stark laws, testimony  
3 about kickbacks not in and of themselves being criminal in  
4 nature, testimony about runners, and I even think Dillon -- I  
5 am forgetting their witness, their witness from one of the  
6 insurance companies -- acknowledged during his testimony that  
7 the use of runners is not in and of itself even a violation of  
8 civil law. So, I just think that this is an appropriate place  
9 for that language. It mirrors the language you are using for  
10 fraudulent incorporation and I just think it should be in  
11 there.

12 MR. GERMAN: Judge, I think the Court can take  
13 judicial notice of the anti-kickback scheme as it relates to  
14 medical professionals, the Stark laws, it is a civil violation  
15 of law, and so I know there has been some -- it has been  
16 confusing because we have had some witnesses who have said I  
17 don't believe it is criminal and then we had Mr. Debiasi in the  
18 morning who said I didn't think so, but then in the afternoon  
19 he said he did think so.

20 It clearly isn't. We all know what the Stark laws are  
21 and that ambiguity to the jury should be cleaned up.

22 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, we are going to be arguing  
23 to this jury that kickbacks alone are sufficient to prove  
24 criminal liability in this case because kickbacks are a  
25 motivation for somebody to make a referral that is non-medical

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1 and is motivated by finances instead. So, I don't think that  
2 there is any reason to be including any qualification on what a  
3 kickback might show because certainly a kickback alone may be  
4 sufficient proof for this jury to determine that there is a  
5 violation of criminal law.

6 THE COURT: How could a kickback alone establish a  
7 violation of, say, health care fraud?

8 MR. SKINNER: Fair enough. It would have to be  
9 coupled with an actual bill to an insurance company but the  
10 argument would be that evidence of kickbacks and evidence of  
11 bills -- and there is no dispute there is plenty of evidence of  
12 bills here -- but the evidence of kickbacks by themselves, of  
13 course we are going to have other arguments about why fraud was  
14 committed. But, we will be saying to the jury the kickbacks  
15 themselves, whether or not they were included within the amount  
16 billed to the insurance company, are evidence that the  
17 individuals who are making the referrals were motivated by  
18 something other than medical necessity, they were motivated to  
19 make referrals to get to kickbacks. So, that's why the  
20 kickbacks, by themselves, could be evidence of the intent to  
21 commit fraud.

22 MR. CREIZMAN: I think the inference is fair except  
23 for the point of themselves. I think that you're asking the  
24 jury to draw an inference that kickbacks, you know, the reason  
25 why this is -- that they're about medical necessity, I think

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1 certain treatments weren't medically necessary, you were doing  
2 the treatment so you can basically churn fees and that and  
3 kickbacks -- kickbacks -- was the motivation but in themselves  
4 not proof of fraud. In themselves is not itself a crime. The  
5 kickback itself is not a crime.

6 MR. GARBER: Two things: One is whether or not we  
7 should put this language in which, by the way, sounds  
8 consistent with what the government said at the tail end  
9 there --

10 MR. SKINNER: Well --

11 MR. GARBER: If I could speak? Okay; that the  
12 kickbacks are evidence essentially when coupled with other  
13 things that a fraud took place. I think that's what  
14 Mr. Skinner is saying is the second part of his discussion  
15 there. They should be precluded by saying kickbacks in and of  
16 themselves establish a fraud or even imply that because that is  
17 wrong. But, going back to my application to add this language.  
18 I think it is very clear that when you're talking about civil  
19 wrongs that there should be mention of kickbacks and runners  
20 because that was front and center in this trial and it is  
21 certainly on similar ground to this fraudulent incorporation  
22 stuff and to not put it in there I think is inappropriate given  
23 the full field of information and the significance of runners  
24 and kickbacks.

25 MR. CREIZMAN: And that's important, too, because

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1 first of all I opened on the point.

2 MR. SKINNER: Can I interrupt? Because I think maybe  
3 I can cut some of this short.

4 Upon further reflection, I had not been thinking of  
5 kickbacks as a violation of the Stark laws but if you think of  
6 fee splitting as a kickback, that would be a violation of the  
7 Stark laws. So, I don't disagree with what Mr. Garber is  
8 saying, that New York Law also prohibits fee splitting. There  
9 is no language about kickbacks in the Stark laws so I think if  
10 we couch this as: You have heard testimony that New York  
11 requires professional corporations... I think right after that  
12 sentence you can say: You have also heard testimony about fee  
13 splitting which is also prohibited by New York State law. And  
14 we would agree that both things, on their own, are civil  
15 violations and not criminal violations.

16 MR. GERMAN: Stark laws are a federal violation, it is  
17 not a state violation. And I believe the name of the statute  
18 is actually the anti-kickback statute. I think it is commonly  
19 referred to as the Stark laws.

20 MR. CREIZMAN: Not even talking about the Stark laws  
21 the very act of kickbacks or referrals point is itself the  
22 point.

23 MR. GARBER: I would agree with that. We should use  
24 the language that the jury knows. Stark laws got thrown out  
25 there but they were never explained. What was thrown out there

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1 repeatedly was the term kickback, the term runners, and also  
2 fee splitting. So, I think that we could add fee splitting in  
3 there too and I think the language should be you have heard  
4 testimony about runners, fee splitting and kickbacks also known  
5 as referrals, because I think it is fair to characterize  
6 kickbacks in a defense way also in that discussion. If you  
7 find that this conduct occurred, that conduct, in and of itself  
8 which is the same language you are using for fraudulent  
9 incorporation is not, I think you say a violation of the  
10 criminal law. That is an accurate statement, it deals with the  
11 language that the jury knows here, and that's how I think it  
12 should be phrased in this section of the charge.

13 MR. SKINNER: I know the Board of Regents New York  
14 prohibits fee splitting. What civil statute expressly  
15 addresses referral fees or kickbacks? Because if there isn't  
16 one, then there is no need to have it categorized here in a  
17 discussion of what might be a civil violation.

18 MR. GARBER: Fee splitting and kickbacks are the same  
19 thing. So, if Michelle Glick, for example, is giving them  
20 money back out of reimbursements that you call kickbacks that  
21 are cashed, okay, that's a fee splitting arrangement and it  
22 compromises her integrity as a professional which is why the  
23 mini-Stark laws, which is the New York version of the Stark  
24 laws, address that.

25 MR. FISCHETTI: I'm lost, Judge. I'm sorry. I'm

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1 lost.

2 I mean, I don't know why we have to go into detail  
3 about referral fees or kickbacks may possibly be a violation of  
4 the Stark laws or something civil. I don't understand we have  
5 to do that. I mean, I think in my summation to some extent  
6 based upon the fact that referral fees or kickbacks as it is  
7 called here, unless it shows that the insurance company had to  
8 pay a greater fee are not in and of themselves criminal. And I  
9 think that's an accurate statement of the law and I don't know  
10 why we have to get into civil law, Stark laws, or anything like  
11 that. I think that's a fair statement. The fact that you may  
12 have heard -- and I'm not talking about how you write it and I  
13 will leave that to people who are more intelligent than I am --  
14 but the fact that you have heard testimony about kickbacks or  
15 referral fees or fee splitting, those things, or whatever you  
16 want to call them, are not, in and of themselves, a violation  
17 of criminal law. Of course Mr. Skinner can certainly argue  
18 that you have to consider that they are an integral part of the  
19 crime we are charging here because you have to do various  
20 things, you get more business that way or something like that.  
21 We're not barring him from doing that. But, in and of itself  
22 if someone gets an MRI and it costs \$1,000 and a clinic who  
23 refers the MRI gets \$200 back but the clinic itself is paid  
24 \$1,000 that, in and of itself, those facts, are not a violation  
25 of the criminal law.

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1 THE COURT: Are both kickbacks and use of runners  
2 violations of civil law? Or is it just kickbacks?

3 MR. GARBER: My understanding, okay, is that fee  
4 splitting and kickbacks is a subset of fee splitting and  
5 runners are -- well, putting runners aside I think kickbacks is  
6 a subset of fee splitting and it is a violation of Board of  
7 Regent regulations which is designed to maintain the integrity  
8 of professionals because they don't want them fee splitting so  
9 that a doctor is doing services -- compromising their medical  
10 decision-making.

11 THE COURT: What about something like you have also  
12 heard testimony about runners and about kickbacks also known as  
13 referral fees or fee splitting. If you find such activity  
14 occurred, that conduct alone, by itself, is not a violation of  
15 the criminal law. However, such activity may be evidence,  
16 evidence that helps you to determine whether the defendants are  
17 guilty of the crimes charged in the indictment.

18 MR. SKINNER: We won't have a problem with an  
19 instruction that had both sides that made clear that it was  
20 evidence that could be considered. I think stepping back  
21 really the problem that the government has with this kind of  
22 instruction is in every crime and every trial there is going to  
23 be things that standing by themselves are innocuous or are not  
24 themselves violations of a criminal statute, but when you  
25 couple otherwise innocent acts together with intent you have

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1 the crime. And we don't usually, in instructing a jury, give  
2 them a laundry list of things that we may have heard about  
3 that, by themselves, are not crimes. We just tell them what  
4 the crime is and then we all make our arguments according to  
5 the facts that came in.

6 So, we may pick three things now and by the end of the  
7 weekend and when everybody has read the transcript we may come  
8 back Monday morning with 10 more facts that these guys want to  
9 now say, by themselves, that's not a crime.

10 What is the point of it?

11 MR. GARBER: Because these were things that were  
12 thrown out there that are relevant to -- they're part of this  
13 trial.

14 Can I ask the Court a question? If you do go our way  
15 on this is that what you are contemplating, that added  
16 language, you know, the can be considered in your consideration  
17 essentially of whether or not a crime was committed, that  
18 clause at the end? Because I want to confer with co-counsel on  
19 this and we may decide to withdraw our application.

20 THE COURT: Yeah. I think if I put it in I would want  
21 to put in something about like the latter part.

22 MR. GARBER: Can I talk?

23 (Counsel conferring)

24 MR. FISCHETTI: I think the instruction is fair,  
25 Judge, but it would be fairer to the jury if you said taken

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1 together with other evidence may be a crime. We are not  
2 arguing that the government can't argue that kickbacks,  
3 together with A, B, C and D, can show criminal conduct. Our  
4 argument is that if there is just a kickback with no other  
5 evidence, that's not a federal crime and that is an accurate  
6 statement of law.

7 THE COURT: Would the government be okay with  
8 something like that?

9 MR. SKINNER: I think we can live with it. I stand by  
10 my general observation/objection that we don't typically  
11 delineate for a jury what facts, on their own, are not  
12 criminal. But, you know, this is a case where there has been  
13 testimony, at least with respect to the incorporation issue,  
14 that things violate New York State law. I don't know if we  
15 have had any testimony or evidence with respect to the other  
16 issues like kickbacks and things like that.

17 THE COURT: It is one of these things where there was  
18 a lot of testimony about runners and kickbacks and even kind of  
19 hiding the use of runners and kickbacks in such a way that  
20 might give rise to an inference that that, itself, was criminal  
21 given the extent of the discussion of it during the course of  
22 the trial. We can wait and see if the jury asks a question  
23 about it but it does seem like -- it is the kind of thing that  
24 someone might think is criminal just based on sitting through  
25 the trial.

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1 MR. SKINNER: But I think if it is -- if the Court  
2 makes clear that these things can be considered as evidence of  
3 the crime even though the mere payment of a referral fee would  
4 not be a crime, then I think we can live with that. I mean,  
5 look. This is a key part of our case, is arguing that these  
6 very things are evidence of the crime and the fact that they  
7 were hidden and the fact that nobody wanted anybody to know  
8 about it and the fact that they took steps to conceal the  
9 payments to the runners and things like that, that's evidence  
10 that what they were doing was criminal and we don't want the  
11 jury to think, oh, just because it is not, the Judge told us  
12 that's not itself evidence of a crime because I don't think  
13 that's right. It is circumstantial evidence of what was  
14 happening here and in any fraud case we are going to have to  
15 rely upon circumstantial evidence to prove intent. So, I don't  
16 want us to raise our burden of proof here in trying to address  
17 the unique facts of this trial.

18 MR. FISCHETTI: I think the last thing you said, your  
19 Honor, covers --

20 MR. GERMAN: I think so.

21 MR. FISCHETTI: -- both of our suggestions with  
22 regard to that portion of the charge, quite frankly.

23 (Continued on next page)  
24  
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1 MR. GARBER: Taken together with other evidence. It  
2 was your language, but I believe that's --

3 THE COURT: Yeah, we can do something like, "You've  
4 also heard testimony about runners and kickbacks, also known as  
5 referral fees or fee splitting. If you find that such activity  
6 occurred, that conduct by itself is not a violation of the  
7 criminal laws that defendants are charged with violating.  
8 However, such activity, together with other evidence, may help  
9 you determine whether or not the defendants are guilty of the  
10 crimes charged in the indictment."

11 MR. GERMAN: That's absolutely acceptable to the  
12 defense.

13 MR. FISCHETTI: That's fair to us, your Honor.

14 MR. SKINNER: That's fine, your Honor.

15 THE COURT: I thought you were going to hear them say  
16 yes and you were going to say no.

17 MR. SKINNER: Try to be reasonable where we can.

18 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on that section?

19 MR. SKINNER: One kind of general comment, your Honor,  
20 and I see it does come up here a few places throughout the  
21 charge, and we might just need to do a search to find them all.  
22 You referred to professional corporations controlled by  
23 licensed physicians. There's also evidence about professional  
24 corporations in this case that were controlled by medical  
25 professionals who were not physicians -- chiropractors,

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1 physical therapists --

2 THE COURT: Right.

3 MR. SKINNER: -- so I think --

4 THE COURT: Licensed healthcare professionals.

5 MR. SKINNER: Yes, or in different places you called  
6 them medical practitioners. Medical professional, whatever you  
7 want to call them is fine by us, so long as it's broader than  
8 just physicians.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. GERMAN: How is licensed healthcare professionals?

11 MR. SKINNER: That's fine.

12 MR. GERMAN: Okay.

13 THE COURT: Licensed healthcare professionals.

14 Okay. Section D, Healthcare Fraud. Page.

15 MR. CREIZMAN: Page 33, perhaps?

16 MR. GARBER: I have some issues on page 32.

17 THE COURT: Oh, okay.

18 MR. GARBER: Can I go?

19 THE COURT: Yes.

20 MR. GARBER: Okay. Page 32, where you start with, "It  
21 is sufficient," this is the fourth paragraph down, "if the  
22 prosecution proves." I dislike this language because it tends  
23 to, I think, lower their burden. I mean, this whole section  
24 kind of says like there's many ways that these defendants can  
25 get convicted, but that's -- which I understand, okay, in

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1 principle, but to highlight it too much I think is problematic  
2 because it tends to lower the burden of proof. So instead of  
3 saying it is sufficient, I would just say the prosecution --  
4 you've already given, you know, the setup in the prior  
5 paragraph, and I think it should just say, "The prosecution  
6 must prove beyond a reasonable doubt," and that's how that  
7 sentence should be worded. As opposed to saying it is  
8 sufficient. Sounds like, you know, a breeze.

9 MR. SKINNER: Of course it is sufficient if we prove  
10 beyond a reasonable doubt that one of them were made, but I  
11 don't know if it changes the meaning of the sentence to say,  
12 "If the prosecution proves beyond a reasonable doubt." Well, I  
13 guess it would. I'm sorry. Mr. Garber, can you just explain  
14 exactly what you want the change to be.

15 MR. GARBER: Take out the words "It is sufficient if"  
16 and just start, "The prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable  
17 doubt," so the change would be "It is sufficient if" out and  
18 "proves" is changed to "must prove."

19 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, we don't have an objection.

20 MR. GERMAN: That's pretty universally used, that  
21 "must prove" language.

22 THE COURT: "The prosecution must prove." Okay.  
23 That's fine.

24 MR. GARBER: Now does this provoke a *Mallela*  
25 discussion right now, this section, or --

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1 THE COURT: Oh, you wanted to talk about that?

2 MR. GARBER: Or do -- because I think that's where  
3 we're at right now.

4 MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, I think page 33 is where it's at.

5 MR. GARBER: Judge, we're in the lead-up to this and  
6 then I think page 33 is where it gets hammered home, but --

7 MR. CREIZMAN: Before we begin, if I may, your Honor,  
8 I think I already said that reiterated our position for the  
9 earlier -- for jury instructions that ownership of shares of a  
10 corporation is ownership and that's -- but so I'm just  
11 reiterating that again.

12 THE COURT: Yes.

13 MR. CREIZMAN: But that's all.

14 THE COURT: Yes.

15 MR. MYERS: Judge, can I just add, at the very bottom  
16 of page 32, before we get to 33, the language of the last four  
17 words there, "more serious and expensive," I ask that there be  
18 some kind of language that infers that it has to be with  
19 criminal intent or was purposeful.

20 THE COURT: Wait. What was that again? Which  
21 paragraph?

22 MR. MYERS: The very last four words on the bottom of  
23 page 32. "More serious and expensive" is a bit ambiguous. It  
24 really has to be with purpose or intent that it was criminal,  
25 not just accidental, negligent, things like that. I mean, a

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1 more expensive or more --

2 MR. GERMAN: Judge, just -- I mean, this whole section  
3 at the bottom here, I mean, we have this kind of litany of, you  
4 know, well, it could have been never provided, it could have  
5 been more serious and expensive, which kind of puts the jury in  
6 this weird place of having to determine what's more expensive,  
7 what's less expensive, and then it gets to and/or unnecessary  
8 and excessive because the patients did not medically need the  
9 treatments. I mean, in the indictment, in the "to wit"  
10 language, the government says, you know, fraudulent  
11 incorporation with -- I believe it's with the intent to engage  
12 in unnecessary and excessive treatments. I mean, I think we  
13 can just kind of lump that all into one. If it's unnecessary,  
14 unnecessary could have been that it wasn't performed, that it  
15 wasn't necessary, medically necessary, and it could have been  
16 excessive if they were just continuing to bill. So I just  
17 think the unnecessary and excessive language really covers  
18 everything else, and that really comes right out of the  
19 indictment.

20 THE COURT: Well, actually, these three phrases I  
21 think were in the indictment.

22 MR. SKINNER: I was going to say, there's a lot of  
23 language in the indictment we'd be happy to include in the  
24 charge.

25 THE COURT: Well, I mean, the other thing is, this is

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1 not the purpose prong. This is just the first element. And  
2 it's characterizing the billing theory as opposed to the  
3 ownership theory.

4 MR. GERMAN: No, no, I understand that, but I mean --  
5 I mean, more serious and expensive --

6 MR. GARBER: Well, there's another problem with that,  
7 and I would move to strike that, by the way, that second  
8 clause. There was I think some suggestion by the government  
9 that they did -- they were trying to make money out of billing  
10 for services that were unnecessary, but they didn't provide  
11 proof, like here is a NF3 that shows what the correct one was  
12 and this is the -- what the higher charge was, so this concept  
13 of expensive was never borne out in their proof.

14 THE COURT: What about the upcoding to, you know, a  
15 higher degree with correspondingly higher claim? Isn't that  
16 more serious and expensive?

17 MR. SKINNER: That was our expert testimony.

18 MR. GARBER: I mean, it didn't come up in money  
19 differences. I mean, they just said that they were upcoding.

20 MR. GERMAN: Judge, I mean, I think the issue is the  
21 amount billed corresponds to the code. I think this really  
22 gives an impression that somehow they coded a 99 -- I forgot  
23 these codes already, it's only been a day -- 205 and that, you  
24 know, the cap was \$155.30 and they were billing at \$325, and  
25 so, I mean, there's consistency in the code used and the

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1 appropriate amount billed, and so this issue of expensive  
2 really -- it's confusing to me.

3 MR. SKINNER: Well, your Honor, I mean, it's really  
4 not that confusing because we've argued that initial treatments  
5 were billed at 99205s, they should have been billed at 99203s,  
6 and there's been testimony that the 99205 is more expensive  
7 than a 99203, and that's also borne out by the records in, you  
8 know -- that are in evidence that show the amounts billed for  
9 the 99205 and the 99203. I -- I'm not entirely sure what the  
10 objection is to the language. It's plain language and it  
11 describes exactly what we're claiming is wrong.

12 MR. GARBER: Let me go a different way on this,  
13 because I think Mr. Skinner's actually right, I think, on the  
14 evidence that came out, by the way, okay? But so -- but I  
15 don't understand intellectually why -- how excessive, okay --  
16 how more -- how more serious and expensive is different than  
17 excessive.

18 MR. GERMAN: That's my point.

19 MR. GARBER: And if it is, you know, there's no  
20 intellectual difference between those two concepts. By adding  
21 a different category in there, you're essentially giving the  
22 jury this kind of vague other ground to potentially convict the  
23 defendants on and it becomes a, you know, a expansion of the  
24 indictment, and also, it tampers I think with the reasonable  
25 doubt, the burden of proof and reasonable doubt.

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1 MR. GERMAN: Judge, I think that's my point. I think  
2 excessive incorporates what the court is trying to convey in  
3 subsection 2.

4 THE COURT: I think they're different concepts,  
5 though. Excessive is, I think, you did the treatment when they  
6 didn't medically need it.

7 MR. SKINNER: Exactly, your Honor.

8 THE COURT: Where more serious and expensive than the  
9 actual treatments they got is, you upcoded or you charged for  
10 something more expensive than the thing actually provided.

11 MR. GARBER: Why isn't that excessive, though, that  
12 you're exceeding?

13 THE COURT: In one you're exceeding the actual  
14 treatment, and in the other you're exceeding the medical need.  
15 You know what I mean?

16 MR. SKINNER: In one the treatment wasn't necessary in  
17 the first place and in one you charged -- you did treat but you  
18 charged more than what's warranted.

19 MR. GERMAN: Judge, how about something along the  
20 lines of, "and second, the government alleges that the  
21 defendants submitted or caused to be submitted fraudulent  
22 insurance claims for medical treatments that were either not  
23 provided or unnecessary or excessively billed."

24 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, the language is taken  
25 directly out of the indictment. It's in paragraph 4 of the

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1 indictment. It's the allegations we've made. They're going to  
2 have the -- I'm presuming that they're going to have the  
3 indictment with them when we send it back. So I don't really  
4 see any need to change this because it's exactly what they're  
5 going to have in another document in any event.

6 MR. GARBER: Well, if we're right that excessiveness  
7 incorporates this other concept, then that -- the indictment  
8 doesn't control. What controls is fairness. And you can -- we  
9 don't control the indictment. You can draft whatever  
10 indictment you want. And there was a surplusage argument that  
11 was made in the beginning here, before the trial started. If  
12 the indictment is going to be given to the jury, there's  
13 language about user friendly -- I think that that should be  
14 taken out, by the way, but --

15 MR. SKINNER: Well, I guess we can -- your Honor, we  
16 stand by the arguments that we've been trying to articulate --  
17 I think the court articulated them better than we have -- that  
18 we view these as being two different types of  
19 misrepresentation. Excessive is not the same as more  
20 expensive.

21 THE COURT: Yeah, I think both because we're just  
22 talking about what the government alleges here and that is what  
23 they allege, but also because I do think there's a distinction  
24 between the second and third categories, one is tied to medical  
25 necessity, one is tied to actual versus billed treatments, I

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1 think, so I'm inclined to go with that.

2 MR. GARBER: Before we move off of page 32, though,  
3 there was something above that that I failed to mention. The  
4 end of the paragraph which is "It is sufficient" that has now  
5 been changed, the last clause in that paragraph, "either of  
6 which, if proven beyond a reasonable doubt, will satisfy the  
7 first element of the healthcare fraud," I think that clause  
8 should be stricken, because now that you've taken out "It is  
9 sufficient," you're not highlighting -- you've already told  
10 them that there's two ways they can do it. To then go back to  
11 that at the end of this paragraph is a little out of context  
12 and I think it should be stricken.

13 MR. SKINNER: I'm sorry. You want to strike what?

14 MR. GARBER: The end of this, this paragraph, the  
15 fourth paragraph, it says, "either of which, if proven beyond a  
16 reasonable doubt, will satisfy the first element." I think  
17 that clause should be taken out.

18 MR. SKINNER: That's a correct statement of the law.  
19 Why would we take that out?

20 MR. GARBER: Because I'm trying to -- I think the  
21 court overhighlights, okay, these two options, and I think that  
22 it shouldn't be in there. The court already says it once, that  
23 there's alternative ways that the convictions can ensue, and I  
24 just don't think that that language should be in there,  
25 especially since we're changing that "It is sufficient." I

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1 just think it reads better and I think it shouldn't highlight  
2 that.

3 MR. SKINNER: No, but if we take that clause out, it  
4 suggests to the contrary, that we have to prove both kinds,  
5 which we certainly don't have to do. There are two alternative  
6 theories, and it should be clear to the jury that, "either of  
7 which, if proven, will satisfy the first element."

8 MR. GERMAN: But on page 31, the judge says, "The  
9 first option," and he spells it out. Then your Honor says,  
10 "The second option." I mean, that's as clear as day that there  
11 are two options.

12 THE COURT: I'm going to keep that part in. I think  
13 it's fine because it's pretty clear there are alternative  
14 theories.

15 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, also, before we move on into  
16 the ownership issue, if that's where we're going next, we had  
17 proposed some language in our proposed charge on fraud that  
18 we'd like to -- I didn't see, and I may have just missed it in  
19 reading this kind of late last night, but we had -- at page 26  
20 of our proposed charge, we had language to the effect of, "This  
21 element does not require that any particular person actually  
22 relied on or actually suffered damages as a consequence of any  
23 fraudulent representation or concealment of facts, nor need you  
24 find that any of the conspirators, including the defendant you  
25 are considering, profited from the fraud." I think that's a

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1 correct statement of the facts and I think it may be important,  
2 depending in particular upon some of the arguments the doctors  
3 may make with respect to whether they made a lot of money off  
4 of this fraud or not.

5 THE COURT: Yeah, I think that's correct.

6 MR. SKINNER: So the issue would be figuring out where  
7 to insert that.

8 THE COURT: Is that part of the first element?

9 MR. SKINNER: Yes.

10 MR. GERMAN: Pete, I'm sorry, could you just read that  
11 again.

12 MR. SKINNER: Sure. "This element does not  
13 require --"

14 MR. GERMAN: Pete, you have to -- you're looking to  
15 the right and the mic's not picking you up at all. That's why  
16 we can't hear.

17 MR. GARBER: What paragraph?

18 MR. SKINNER: Just the top paragraph, the first and  
19 second sentence.

20 MR. GARBER: Page 26.

21 THE COURT: The first two sentences of that?

22 MR. SKINNER: Yes, your Honor.

23 MR. GARBER: And you want to add something?

24 MR. SKINNER: Oh, no. I'm talking about page 26 of  
25 our proposed charge.

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1 MR. GARBER: Oh.

2 MR. SKINNER: And I want to insert that language or  
3 something to that effect.

4 MR. GERMAN: Page 26 in ours is Meaning of the  
5 Indictment. That's why everybody's confused.

6 MR. GARBER: Okay. So you wanted to alter your  
7 request to charge, right?

8 MR. SKINNER: No. I want to alter the court's  
9 proposed charge to include language that we had in our  
10 proposal.

11 THE COURT: Yeah, I think that's standard language and  
12 I think we missed it. I'll read it to you. This is on the  
13 first element. "This element does not require that any  
14 particular person actually relied on or actually suffered  
15 damages as a consequence of any fraudulent representation or  
16 concealment of facts, nor need you find that any of the  
17 conspirators, including the defendant you are considering,  
18 profited from the fraud." We might have to tweak that because  
19 we're not in the conspiracy part yet.

20 MR. SKINNER: Yes, your Honor, I agree, it definitely  
21 needs to be tweaked, but I want the principle to be included.

22 THE COURT: "It is enough that a false statement or a  
23 statement omitting material facts made what was said  
24 deliberately misleading was made as part of a fraudulent scheme  
25 in the expectation that it would be relied on." I think that

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1 goes on page 32, after the materiality paragraph, maybe?

2 MR. SKINNER: That would be fine, your Honor.

3 THE COURT: So after the third paragraph.

4 All right. Should we talk about ownership?

5 MR. CREIZMAN: Yes.

6 THE COURT: Who's going first?

7 MR. GARBER: I may be a little more esoteric so maybe  
8 you can clean house and I'll go first then.

9 Okay. I just want to preserve -- I'm hoping I'm not  
10 just preserving my record but I'm persuading you, okay, to stop  
11 this divide of alternative theories that you've come up with in  
12 your charge, and I've been -- I think I understand *Mallela* on a  
13 deeper level than I did in the beginning of this trial and  
14 throughout the course of this case, but I made some comments  
15 yesterday and I want to make sure that they're understood. My  
16 understanding of the genesis of *Mallela* is that there was  
17 concern about no-fault mills or abuse, and the reason why they  
18 created this statute, or these rules, okay, to stop  
19 nonprofessionals from owning is because they wanted to stop  
20 unnecessary medical services and they did not want the  
21 insurance companies to be saddled with this problem. So it's  
22 not in isolation, and it is a -- it was designed to stop that,  
23 okay, and if it's not connected to unnecessary medical  
24 services, it's just like a rule that's kind of floating out  
25 there and a way for insurance companies to fail to pay

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1 healthcare providers even though they provided services, and  
2 that's -- when I talked about an unlawful taking or unjust  
3 enrichment, it's for the healthcare providers. They're  
4 actually providing services, and excellent services in this  
5 example, and then the insurance company is saying, you know  
6 what, we gotcha, okay, because we don't think that this was  
7 adequately owned by a licensed healthcare professional. Which,  
8 by the way, is a complicated analysis, fact-based analysis.  
9 And at its core it's somewhat rogue, at least to me, under  
10 American jurisprudence, but it got to where it got I think  
11 because of the legislature's concern about unnecessary  
12 services, okay, and it's in there, okay? But what the Second  
13 Circuit did -- and they were troubled by this, as I understand  
14 it, reading their opinion, and in 2004 they certified this  
15 question up to the New York State Court of Appeals. But what  
16 they talk about -- and this is the Second Circuit -- is they  
17 say that there are criminal penalties that exist in this area.  
18 For example, if a medical license is obtained fraudulently,  
19 okay, that can be prosecuted criminally. And then after  
20 *Mallela*, after it goes up to the New York State Court of  
21 Appeals in 2005, there was some legislative changes that are  
22 made, and those legislative changes target decertifying  
23 facilities, okay, that violate this fraudulent incorporation  
24 rule. But that's it. They have the option to criminalize this  
25 and they don't. They talk about decertification. And there's

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1 legislation post New York State Court of Appeals *Mallela*. And  
2 that's as far as they go. For a criminal court to then take  
3 this to the level that you're taking it at I think is not only  
4 dangerous, okay, but I think it's just wrong, because without  
5 it being tethered to these underlying principles that caused  
6 the rule to be created, you're saying that if the insurance  
7 companies are successful in lobbying for a rule that says that  
8 they don't have to pay under certain circumstances and that  
9 doctors knowingly violate that rule or anybody knowingly  
10 violates that rule, that's criminal, okay, it's like akin to  
11 saying -- and I hope that this makes sense, okay -- they have a  
12 rule that says, an NF3 has to be prepared a certain way. It  
13 has to be prepared in black ink, for example, okay, but if you  
14 prepare it and they're prepared in blue ink, okay, aha, we  
15 don't have to pay you because you violated that rule, okay?  
16 And doctors knowingly violate that rule. I mean, it's kind of  
17 a maybe overly simplistic, you know, example, but I'm saying,  
18 without the underlying principles of that -- of that fraudulent  
19 incorporation, that concept of ownership being put on there,  
20 it's essentially just a technical rule, okay, and to  
21 criminalize it, in isolation, which is what you're doing,  
22 you're not saying this has to be tethered to unnecessary  
23 medical services or some other, you know, manner of defrauding,  
24 you know, the insurance companies, where they're actually  
25 defrauded to the point where they're hurt, okay, you're not

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1 saying that, you're saying in isolation --

2 THE COURT: No, I understand, but the prosecution  
3 isn't relying on a state statute. There's a federal, general  
4 fraud statute -- several, right? -- and they refer to, you  
5 know, myriad representations that may have to do with things,  
6 property ownership under state law, immigration law, whatever  
7 it is, and it comes within mail fraud, insofar as it meets the,  
8 you know, prongs of mail fraud, and ownership and property  
9 things are generally determined by state law. So it's not as  
10 though you're taking the state law and making that the criminal  
11 statute, it's just the representation has to do with ownership,  
12 which is something that is governed by state law.

13 MR. GARBER: But -- no, I get that. But -- okay.  
14 First of all, I guess I said two things. Criminalizing  
15 *Mallela*, okay, I think is problematic, okay, as a policy, from  
16 a policy perspective, but putting that aside, what it is at its  
17 core is a rule, this ownership rule, okay, that has a -- that  
18 has a purpose behind it, and the purpose behind it is to stop  
19 unnecessary medical services, it may be excessive and all this  
20 other stuff, okay? That's why it's there, okay? And to say to  
21 a jury, okay, you can find these defendants guilty just on the  
22 violation of that ownership statement alone, okay, I just don't  
23 think it makes sense, okay, because it's just fundamentally  
24 unfair. It's an arbitrary rule in isolation, okay? If it's  
25 tethered to some other nefarious conduct, then it's not, and

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1 here you're untethering it. It's standing alone in isolation.  
2 And another way -- and I'm just trying -- I'm communicating  
3 this hopefully effectively in different ways. It's no  
4 different than a technical rule, like, for example, you  
5 check -- and I'll -- maybe I'll go the ink thing. You check  
6 employee when it should be independent contractor, okay, in the  
7 box. The insurance company doesn't have to pay in that  
8 situation. If there were a wholesale knowing violation of that  
9 box violate -- that, you know, they're still providing the  
10 services, and this is the type of thing that if an insurance  
11 company looked at it, would say, you know what, as long as that  
12 other doctor, okay, is not billing independently for it, no  
13 harm, no foul. And that's a problem. And, you know, so I just  
14 think that you're on very, very -- not only dangerous ground  
15 but incorrect ground that's fundamentally, you know, violative  
16 of our clients' right to a fair trial.

17 MR. GERMAN: Judge, and I'll just add that when the  
18 insurance executive was testifying, I asked him specifically,  
19 if all of the medical treatments were necessary but you found  
20 that there was a problem with ownership, would you have to pay?  
21 And he basically said, no, *Mallela* says we don't have to pay.  
22 So under this precedent, if there were somebody out there who  
23 provided medically necessary treatment 1,000 percent of the  
24 time, the precedent we're setting here is that he could be  
25 prosecuted criminally for a law, as Mr. Garber points out,

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1 which is tethered in unnecessary medical services, and I think  
2 that's the real danger.

3 THE COURT: Okay. But you can only be prosecuted if  
4 the elements of the fraud statute are met, that is, it's done  
5 wilfully and it's part of a scheme or artifice involving a  
6 misrepresentation, etc., with intent to defraud, and it seems  
7 to me *Mallela* is kind of a side issue. I mean, it goes to the  
8 materiality of the representation or the omission or whatever  
9 it is, because it establishes, under state law, the requisite  
10 point that insurance companies are in fact able to withhold  
11 payment if it's not an actual owner of a PC, and that's what  
12 makes it material, but it's not using *Mallela* as the basis for  
13 criminal liability, ultimately.

14 MR. GARBER: But I -- it's a two-tiered argument. The  
15 *Mallela* thing I think is the discussion, just to put into  
16 context how unfair this is, okay? But we're talking about a  
17 technical rule then, okay, and if it's not connected to some  
18 sort of -- and you talk about scheme to defraud or some sort of  
19 fraud. So like putting in, you know, that, you know, they were  
20 an employee as opposed to an independent contractor, I mean, is  
21 that a fraud?

22 THE COURT: Actually, in some contexts it can be.  
23 I've seen federal fraud cases where someone, you know, lies on  
24 some sort of federal benefits application about whether they  
25 had outside employment and, you know, they said they were an

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1 independent contractor versus an employee, and that was a  
2 requirement to get a federal benefit, and if you meet the other  
3 elements, that lie on a form to the federal government can be  
4 mail fraud because it meets the other elements of intent to  
5 defraud.

6 MR. GARBER: But my understanding is there's a purpose  
7 behind that, the independent, but the employment is some sort  
8 of a factor that they look at to determine whether or not, you  
9 know -- you're talking about immigration, I think, right? You  
10 know, that they should be able to get a visa or whatever, okay?  
11 Here we're talking about -- and we never fleshed out at this  
12 trial, and I think we were stopped from doing it, you know,  
13 whether or not an insurance company would pay if, you know,  
14 there was a technical violation in these forms. And we never  
15 were really able to get into that. And, you know, I don't see  
16 how the ownership issue, without connection to some sort of  
17 underlying fraud, they're trying to steal -- pointing to the  
18 guy from Allstate -- trying to steal money from insurance  
19 companies, okay, you know, without that, okay, I don't  
20 understand how, you know, it could be left in isolation. I  
21 understand, okay, that, you know, a scheme to defraud, you  
22 know, you could -- you could defraud in many ways, okay, but  
23 you're still -- when you strip this all out, okay, without some  
24 sort of, you know, medically unnecessary or excessive or  
25 upcoding problem, okay, it's just a technical rule, and I just

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1 think that that's very problematic, okay, as far as, you know,  
2 criminalizing it here in this trial. Putting aside New York  
3 law.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to respond?

5 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, we have no response. This  
6 is an issue that's been ruled on by the court multiple times  
7 already. We understand the defendants don't like it, but it's  
8 been resolved. And the only issue now is how the jury is  
9 instructed on it, and it's late in the day, and I suggest we  
10 move on to that.

11 MR. FISCHETTI: Well, before we move on, Judge, here's  
12 my position with this, without going into all the legalese with  
13 regard to it. It's a very difficult issue for us because  
14 *Mallela* deals with civil penalties. Taking the example that  
15 there is an absolute fraud on the PC, on the NF3, where the  
16 doctor actually doesn't sign, you sign for the doctor, open up  
17 a PC, I'll sign for you, Dr. So-and-So. So there is -- there's  
18 no question that that was done improperly and there's a fraud.  
19 All the medical treatment is done properly. There's no  
20 excessive billing, there's nothing. An insurance company  
21 doesn't pay because they find out that this has been done  
22 wrongly, incorrectly, fraudulently, anything you call it, but  
23 no one has been defrauded on it other than civilly. There was  
24 no excessive billing, there was nothing else, just take that in  
25 a vacuum. Now I'm not going to reargue all this, Judge,

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1 because we've gone through it a hundred times. I do have an  
2 objection to some of the language here. But I think since we  
3 have to live with this, Judge, and it is a problem for us, that  
4 at the end of this there should be some language about specific  
5 intent to defraud or what -- defraud insurance companies. We  
6 have to have something in there that basically prohibits the  
7 jury from finding that perhaps the doctor just signed the  
8 agreement and just left and everything else was done properly,  
9 especially since my client and Mr. Danilovich do the business  
10 end of it. There's no question that the insurance company  
11 doesn't pay, and if the insurance company does pay because of  
12 that technical violation, in my opinion, that's not criminal  
13 fraud, that's civil fraud.

14 THE COURT: That's a fair point, and I think we  
15 addressed that. I do have specific intent to defraud on 35, I  
16 think. I say, you know, they must act knowingly and wilfully.

17 MR. FISCHETTI: Well, the ownership you don't, your  
18 Honor. There could be a line just at the end of that with  
19 regard to ownership.

20 MR. SKINNER: Well, your Honor, if you want to do  
21 misrepresentations in billings before misrepresentation in  
22 ownership, then the specific intent language will follow  
23 directly after the misrepresentation in ownership. The  
24 specific intent language is there and there's no dispute that  
25 there's a difference between a misrepresentation and one that's

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1 made with the intent to defraud, and that is why these  
2 misrepresentations are not floating in the ether. That is why  
3 this is not a strict liability case.

4 THE COURT: Would that help to put misrepresentations  
5 in billing first?

6 MR. SKINNER: We would have no objection to that, but  
7 I don't think there's any reason to add anything.

8 MR. FISCHETTI: That would help.

9 MR. SKINNER: It follows immediately after --

10 MR. FISCHETTI: Mr. Skinner, that will help.

11 THE COURT: So we'll make that A and ownership B? I  
12 think that works. And then I do say, to act with intent to  
13 defraud means to act wilfully and with the specific intent to  
14 deceive for the purpose of causing some financial loss to  
15 another.

16 MR. FISCHETTI: Judge, I have, if I may, a pretty  
17 serious objection to some of the language on page 34, if  
18 we're --

19 MR. CREIZMAN: I have some objection, though, on 33,  
20 if I could.

21 MR. FISCHETTI: Go ahead.

22 MR. CREIZMAN: Yes. It's to the last paragraph.  
23 There's language in the last paragraph on page 33 which I think  
24 endorses the government's theory of ownership, of paper  
25 ownership, and it diminishes the significance of legal indicia

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1 of ownership vis-à-vis domination and control and profit, which  
2 is the second and third factors the court has set forth for the  
3 jury, and specifically the language is "formal designations"  
4 and then the last two sentences of the paragraph. I would  
5 propose a new paragraph, replacement paragraph as follows,  
6 which is: "First, consider who owns the shares of an entity.  
7 Also consider who has other legal rights in an entity, such as  
8 the right to bind the entity to contracts, sell the entity, or  
9 to dissolve the entity. These considerations are probative but  
10 not necessarily conclusive of true ownership."

11 THE COURT: Could you repeat that first sentence. I  
12 want to make sure --

13 MR. CREIZMAN: Sure. "First, consider who owns the  
14 shares of an entity. Also, consider who has other legal rights  
15 in an entity, such as the right to bind the entity to  
16 contracts, sell the entity, or to dissolve the entity. These  
17 considerations are probative but not necessarily conclusive of  
18 true ownership." I have it written out if you want to see it.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, our problem with that would  
21 be, he's basically taking one concept, who has legal ownership,  
22 and trying to split it into two different things, I mean, who  
23 owns the shares and who has other legal rights, and there's --  
24 it's all one thing -- who has the legal ownership of the  
25 company. That's a factor that the jury can consider. That

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1 factor is not conclusive, not decisive in this case. We think  
2 it's properly described by the court in what you have here. I  
3 mean, we certainly can't cut the quotations you have from the  
4 applicable cases. I mean, I think it's -- it is the law, and  
5 the jury should be instructed on it.

6 THE COURT: You would cut the quotations?

7 MR. SKINNER: No. We think the quotations should  
8 remain.

9 THE COURT: Oh, I was going to cut them.

10 MR. CREIZMAN: I would just say about quotations,  
11 there's also -- the Supreme Court stated in *Dole Foods*, "In  
12 issues of corporate law, structure often matters," so that's  
13 why I believe that the language from whatever case this is  
14 from, I think it endorses one theory over another theory. It  
15 diminishes the significance of legal ownership.

16 MR. SKINNER: And we think it properly puts in context  
17 legal ownership. I mean, it's -- as most charges try to do,  
18 it's presenting both sides of how this factor should apply.

19 MR. GERMAN: I mean, Judge, we're looking at the case  
20 where that comes from, and, you know, that's a Second Circuit  
21 civil law case, and to the extent we're going to use that kind  
22 of language, you know, I think it's fair to use the kind of  
23 language in *Dole*, but I think rather than have these kind of  
24 different civil languages, one from the Court of Appeals and  
25 one from the US Supreme Court, that Mr. Creizman's suggested

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1 charge makes sense.

2 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, *Dole* was a completely  
3 different case, completely different regulatory backdrop. It  
4 doesn't have any applicability here, as we've argued numerous  
5 times already in our briefs to the court.

6 THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, the question of ownership I  
7 think is a question of New York civil law, ultimately --

8 MR. SKINNER: Yeah.

9 THE COURT: -- property law. I mean, I think some  
10 version of what you said, I agree that it shouldn't be broken  
11 out into two things but something about formal legal  
12 designations of ownership, you know, first you should consider  
13 formal legal designation -- well, how did you put it again?

14 MR. CREIZMAN: I said, "First, consider who owns the  
15 shares of an entity. Also, consider who has other legal rights  
16 in an entity, such as the right to bind the entity to  
17 contracts, sell the entity, or to dissolve the entity. These  
18 considerations are probative but not necessarily conclusive of  
19 true ownership." And also, deleting the quotes obviates the  
20 air quotes problem.

21 THE COURT: You would delete the air quotes.

22 MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, I would delete, in this -- on this  
23 page, yes.

24 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, we wouldn't have a problem  
25 with deleting the quotation marks themselves. I thought you

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1 meant delete the language. What Mr. Creizman wants to do I  
2 think is akin to what we want to do when talking about the  
3 second and third factors, which is adding examples of what the  
4 court means. I mean, you're laying out the legal concept in  
5 isolation, which is one way to do this, and we, you know, we  
6 had suggested examples, for example, with control, you know,  
7 listing examples, it's like hiring and firing, choosing a  
8 location, renting the equipment, and the court elected not to  
9 include those, which is fine, but I think the approach should  
10 be the same for all the factors. We should either have the  
11 concept followed by examples or we should just have the concept  
12 and leave it for argument and for the jury to figure out what  
13 fits within those categories. So again, we would, you know --  
14 we would object to the change proposed by Mr. Creizman. If  
15 it's adopted, then we think we should spend some time  
16 fashioning examples to include in the second and third factors  
17 as well.

18 MR. CREIZMAN: Your Honor, just to make clear about  
19 the quotations, I think that the quotations from -- that are  
20 here with the ellipses adds to the, you know -- basically just  
21 undermines this theory, the idea of legal ownership, and in  
22 favor of this paper ownership theory. It waters it down, as  
23 they say.

24 THE COURT: Yeah, I'm inclined to take out the quotes  
25 and ellipses. I think since legal rights is a little bit more

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1 difficult to understand, we do have one example, such as  
2 possession of shares, and I think it's fair to put in the other  
3 example you give, which is rights to enter into contracts or  
4 sell, buy or sell, something like as you do it.

5 Anything else on that one?

6 MR. SKINNER: Can we get that again, Mr. Creizman?

7 MR. CREIZMAN: I'm going to go slow. "First, consider  
8 who owns the shares of an entity."

9 MR. SKINNER: Can we go back to just sticking with as  
10 the court has it, "formal designations of ownership such as the  
11 possession of shares and --"

12 THE COURT: Here's what I'm thinking. "First, you  
13 should consider formal legal designations of ownership, such as  
14 who owns the shares of an entity and who has the rights to buy,  
15 sell, contract for, or dissolve the entity."

16 MR. CREIZMAN: The only issue I have with -- is  
17 "formal designation." The very term "formal" actually  
18 undermines the -- and waters down the importance of actually  
19 having legal ownership and the right to bind the corporation,  
20 saying formal, but, you know, just if we take out the words  
21 "formal designations."

22 MR. GARBER: I agree with that because it almost  
23 sounds like paper.

24 MR. SKINNER: Well, that's the whole point, your  
25 Honor.

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1 MR. CREIZMAN: That's right.

2 MR. GARBER: It's buying into the government's theory  
3 too much.

4 THE COURT: But I almost think we need something like  
5 formal, because in another sense, we're defining legal  
6 ownership, you know, in the sense, in the legal sense that the  
7 jury has to resolve.

8 MR. GARBER: How about designations, consider  
9 designations? Mr. Creizman may not like that, but take out the  
10 word "formal." Designations, which is still --

11 THE COURT: I don't think that's descriptive enough,  
12 though. I mean, I think we are talking about formal legal  
13 designations. I don't think that --

14 MR. SKINNER: And then we're talking about other  
15 designations, and that's the second and third factors.

16 THE COURT: Yeah. I'm inclined to keep it that way.  
17 Anything else?

18 MR. GERSHFELD: Judge, I do have one proposal, and I  
19 might be a little different than most of the doctors here. The  
20 government made a point to produce my EUO of my client and  
21 basically alluded to the fact that she never goes to the  
22 facility with the witnesses that testified against what the EUO  
23 was there for, for that purpose. The testimony by the experts  
24 pretty much concluded that the doctor does not physically have  
25 to be in the facility to be the owner of the PC, and I'd like

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1 to highlight that somewhere in the ownership charge, because  
2 unlike the other doctors, I don't know what the standard for  
3 them is, but to own an MRI facility, the doctor themselves does  
4 not physically have to be there in order to be the owner of  
5 that facility. So I proposed language for the charge, and I'd  
6 like to read it to you and see what the comments would be on  
7 it.

8 MR. SKINNER: Well, your Honor, before we do that, I  
9 mean, our objection would be that that's not a legal charge.  
10 That's a -- that's an argument to be made to the jury about how  
11 to apply the legal charge. So I don't -- we would object to  
12 adding anything into the charge with respect to whether an  
13 owner has to be at the clinic or not. And I also don't think  
14 that the evidence has been conclusive on that fact.

15 MR. GERSHFELD: Well, Judge --

16 MR. SKINNER: It's a factual argument.

17 MR. GERSHFELD: What was that?

18 THE COURT: He said it's a factual argument. But if  
19 you want to say what you propose at least for the record.

20 MR. GERSHFELD: Sure. Well, first I'd like to say  
21 that Dr. Zarick was on the stand and he basically said the only  
22 time that a clinician has to be at an MRI facility is if, one,  
23 it's a Medicare facility, or two, if there was an MRI taken  
24 with contrast. In any event, none of those two issues are the  
25 subject of this case, and therefore the law is pretty clear

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1 that she doesn't have to be in the facility to be designated as  
2 the owner, so my instruction, if your Honor would listen, would  
3 be, "I instruct you as a matter of law that all medical service  
4 corporations in New York State must be owned, operated, and  
5 controlled by a licensed medical practitioner. In addition,  
6 for a medical service corporation in New York State to be  
7 eligible for reimbursement under the state's no-fault --  
8 no-fault auto accident insurance program, the medical  
9 professional corporation, or PC, must be owned, operated, and  
10 controlled by a licensed medical practitioner. However, a  
11 licensed medical practitioner may own, operate, and control a  
12 medical service corporation without being physically present  
13 there."

14 MR. GERMAN: Judge, I just want to clarify, one, what  
15 Dr. Zarick actually said was that a medical doctor does not  
16 have to be on the premises at all, even when they're using  
17 contrast, unless the contrast procedure is for Medicare.  
18 That's actually what he said.

19 THE COURT: I mean, I think that's a fair point for  
20 argument, but I just don't know that that goes to the ownership  
21 instruction. I mean, I think you can argue it, certainly.

22 MR. GERSHFELD: Well, Judge, I think the government  
23 has confused the jury by putting that EUO in, which is the  
24 subject of another charge I'm going to request after. They  
25 basically made it seem that my client -- well, they read the

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1 EUO into the record and basically made it seem that my client  
2 was there two to three times almost every day or two or three  
3 times -- two or three hours every day, whatever the EUO  
4 actually stated, and then they put on three witnesses to  
5 rebuttal that testimony, which made it seem as if she was never  
6 there, and because she was never there, therefore she doesn't  
7 own or operate or control the facility. But the law doesn't  
8 require her to be there. So I'd like to make that clear  
9 because the inference now is because she's not there, she's not  
10 in control of the PC, but that's not true.

11 (Continued on next page)

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1 MR. SKINNER: First of all, I don't know why we are  
2 talking about what the law requires. Dr. Zarick a doctor, he  
3 wasn't an expert on any legal issues. He wasn't asked to offer  
4 any opinions on what the law requires. The physician's  
5 presence at the clinic, I think, is a fact that is relevant to  
6 considering the dominion and control that they exercised over  
7 the facility. They were there all the time that would suggest  
8 they had more control. If they were never there that would  
9 suggest they might have had less control. These are facts that  
10 can be argued to the jury as relevant to dominion and control  
11 but there is no reason to include it in a legal charge and I  
12 will leave it.

13 MR. GERSHFELD: Judge, I believe the government argued  
14 that if she is not there they may argue that with other factors  
15 but that factor alone, whether she is there or not does not  
16 necessarily mean, in and of itself -- does not mean that she  
17 doesn't own, operate or control the PC, that factor with  
18 others. I don't want the jury to get confused by the fact that  
19 just because she wasn't there doesn't mean she doesn't own or  
20 control or operate her PC and that's what I'm afraid the jury  
21 may have inferred from what the government did on their direct  
22 case.

23 THE COURT: Yes. I mean, I just don't think it is the  
24 place -- he wasn't testifying -- I don't even know what the law  
25 is. He might have testified to his understanding as a doctor

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1 or something but I don't think it goes here and it is not fair  
2 for argument so I am not inclined to add that to this  
3 instruction.

4 MR. FISCHETTI: Judge, can I go back to 34, ownership?

5 There are several words in there that I don't believe  
6 belong there, especially with the defense that we are offering.  
7 It says the second set of factors you can consider to determine  
8 ownership is responsibility for the financial risk and  
9 benefiting from the financial gains of an enterprise.

10 First of all, I object to the word enterprise and say  
11 that your Honor say "entity" rather than "enterprise" since we  
12 have an enterprise corruption charge. But I think it should  
13 read: The second set of factors you can consider to determine  
14 ownership is the responsibility for the financial risk of an  
15 entity you may consider who receives the greatest financial  
16 profit when the entity does well and who loses the most  
17 financial investment if it fails. That's fair. But to say  
18 benefiting for financial gains when it is entirely proper for a  
19 doctor and a PC to hire management companies to manage their  
20 PC, those words "benefiting from the financial gain," I think,  
21 can be used by the jury to infer that doctors can't pay anybody  
22 with regard to managing their clinic. I don't think it takes  
23 anything away from what your Honor says because by taking it  
24 out it says is responsible for the financial risk. You agree  
25 with that, right? And you may consider who receives the

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1 greatest financial profit -- not benefit, profit -- when the  
2 entity does well, and who loses the most financial investment  
3 if the entity fails. I think that's fair, Judge, and I think  
4 he should remove the words benefiting from the financial gains.

5 MR. MYERS: Judge, I'm going to ask that you add a  
6 little qualifier in there: But you may also consider that the  
7 owner does not have to be the sole beneficiary or person who  
8 profits. I think that's the point. There are many people who  
9 can profit. The owner himself doesn't have to be the sole  
10 person.

11 MR. SKINNER: Well, no. I mean, to the contrary. You  
12 can't. I mean you are not supposed to be sharing the profits  
13 of a corporation with a non-medical professional. There has  
14 been testimony from the insurance company executive that that  
15 matters and it is material to them who is receiving the  
16 profits. So, we would certainly object to Mr. Myers' proposed  
17 change. We just think it is not correct.

18 THE COURT: So, Mr. Fischetti's point was to take out:  
19 And benefiting of an entity, but then keep in that next  
20 sentence?

21 MR. FISCHETTI: I just want to say benefiting from the  
22 financial gains. And I think to make it even more sensible we  
23 can say benefiting from the financial gains of a professional  
24 corporation because that's what we are really talking about  
25 here. And you may consider who receives the greatest financial

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1 profit when a financial corporation does well and who loses the  
2 most financial investment if the professional corporation  
3 prevails. I just don't want to be stuck with the jury  
4 considering that the professional corporation from the gains  
5 that it's making, the benefits that it is making, is using that  
6 money for management services. I think that's fair, Judge.

7 MR. GARBER: I think the whole paragraph is  
8 problematic because --

9 MR. FISCHETTI: Can we just talk to mine first?

10 MR. GARBER: You're done?

11 THE COURT: Before we get to yours, Mr. Garber, are  
12 you guys okay with --

13 MR. SKINNER: If I understood, and I'm sorry if I lost  
14 track, but it seemed at the end of the day the proposal was to  
15 change "enterprise" to "professional corporation" which we  
16 wouldn't have any objection to.

17 THE COURT: I kind of liked keeping it "entity"  
18 because I enjoyed --

19 MR. SKINNER: "Entity" is fine too.

20 THE COURT: He wanted it to be "entity" but then for  
21 the last part he prefers "professional corporation."

22 MR. FISCHETTI: I have no objection to "entity."

23 MR. SKINNER: "Entity" is fine with us.

24 THE COURT: And the main was and taking out "financial  
25 gains" but then keeping the next sentence: You may consider

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1 who receives the greatest financial profit, etc.

2 MR. SKINNER: I thought Mr. Fischetti said he didn't  
3 mind about that one.

4 THE COURT: No, no. He is okay with the second  
5 sentence, just take out "and benefiting from the financial  
6 gains" which I think is okay because it is covered in the next  
7 part.

8 MR. SKINNER: We don't disagree, your Honor. I think  
9 it is basically the exact same thing, who gets the greatest  
10 financial profits.

11 THE COURT: Mr. Garber, did you want to address yours?

12 MR. GARBER: The problem I have with it, in general,  
13 is that this is the belief that the doctors, at least from the  
14 doctor's standpoint, had when they incorporate and you are  
15 talking about a continuum here and I'm not sure exactly how the  
16 language getting changed but responsible for the financial risk  
17 and benefiting from the financial gains and then talking about  
18 when the entity does well and who loses the most if the entity  
19 fails, I just think that opens up this thought process for the  
20 jury that this is over a period of time and it is really what  
21 the doctors believed when they incorporated. I think it should  
22 be simplified and it should say something along the lines of  
23 the: The second set of factors you can consider is who  
24 receives the greatest financial profit and just leave it that  
25 simple. That's the language I think that comes out of -- it is

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1 not Mallel, I think it is Caruthers which is one of the cases  
2 we argued pretrial and I think you are expanding this concept  
3 beyond that and also opening up this continuum thing which then  
4 takes it away from the thought process when they incorporated  
5 at the inception which is what this is all about.

6 MR. SKINNER: We would disagree with that. What this  
7 is all about is misrepresentations over time to insurance  
8 companies about who the owner of the company is. So, I mean,  
9 this is not a fraud that's committed when the articles of  
10 incorporation are filed. That's not the misrepresentation  
11 really that is at issue here. It is when, in Section 17 of the  
12 NF-3, the doctors repeatedly represent themselves to the  
13 insurance companies to be the owners. So, it is a fraud that  
14 occurs over time.

15 And then also it shouldn't be limited just to profit  
16 because who bears the risk? Who put the money in as well as  
17 who gets the profits? And that is from -- we took it when and  
18 I think we were more detailed about what we thought should be  
19 in there from Caruthers.

20 MR. GARBER: The other point is "entity," we believe,  
21 should be changed to PC.

22 MR. GERMAN: Yes.

23 MR. FISCHETTI: That's what we suggested too, Judge.  
24 I know your Honor doesn't want it the other way.

25 THE COURT: I don't feel strongly.

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1 Does the government have any issue with that?

2 MR. MYERS: We don't mean globally over the whole  
3 course.

4 THE COURT: Just for the second set of factors.

5 MR. GARBER: "Enterprise" which has now been changed  
6 to "entity" should now be changed to "PC" in the second set of  
7 factors.

8 THE COURT: But not the first?

9 MR. GARBER: I think it should -- actually, I was  
10 going to go back to that. I think it should be throughout this  
11 entire page 33 and 34 it should be PC throughout.

12 THE COURT: These have general instructions on  
13 ownership.

14 MR. SKINNER: This is not who owns the shares. The  
15 point is that it is broader than who owns the shares. We are  
16 not talking about just the professional corporation and just  
17 the legal indicia of ownership, we are talking about the entity  
18 and who actually owns it.

19 MR. GARBER: Well, what is the entity? From the  
20 doctor's perspective it is their individual practices. They  
21 don't own the facilities, they're not claiming to own the  
22 facilities.

23 MR. MYERS: All the individual PCs.

24 MR. GARBER: The theory is that they may need their  
25 license to be able to run a medical practice out of a facility

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1 but they're essentially owning the doctors' PCs.

2 MR. MYERS: And they're not responsible for the entire  
3 clinic at Atlantic Avenue, for instance.

4 THE COURT: We do go back to PCs after the third  
5 factor.

6 MR. GARBER: I did misspeak, actually. It is not page  
7 33, PC starts on page 34 at the top and then continues through  
8 the third set of factors and there is only actually three  
9 changes then. "Enterprise" becomes "PC," "entity" becomes "PC"  
10 in the third set twice.

11 THE COURT: In the paragraph after the third set,  
12 right?

13 MR. GARBER: It is already in there, isn't it?

14 THE COURT: The way I have it it is just entity and  
15 then in the paragraph after the three factors, based on a  
16 thorough consideration of these three types of factors, then we  
17 say "PC."

18 MR. GARBER: That's right, but I'm saying above that I  
19 have had.

20 THE COURT: You are saying to make it all PC whenever  
21 we say entity.

22 MR. GARBER: Top of page 34.

23 THE COURT: Well, and if we are going to do that we  
24 should do it on 33 as well, I assume.

25 MR. GARBER: Yes, yes. That's right. That's right.

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1 I don't know that there is that many of them there but that's  
2 correct.

3 THE COURT: Is it okay with the government to just  
4 change entity to PC?

5 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, we view NV being another  
6 descriptor of PC in the first paragraph in the  
7 misrepresentation about ownership section anyway so, no, we  
8 don't object to changing it. It is fine.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. FISCHETTI: And "beneficial gains" is out, Judge?

11 THE COURT: Yes.

12 MR. FISCHETTI: That's what I asked for. Thank you.

13 THE COURT: Let me just make sure I caught these.

14 MR. GARBER: I think we are almost done with  
15 ownership, okay?

16 MR. SKINNER: We have one suggestion in the third  
17 factor but if you have something different before that?

18 MR. GARBER: I have just a couple minor things that go  
19 back in time on this misrepresentation and ownership. I don't  
20 know if you want to cover your part first.

21 MR. SKINNER: Why don't we --

22 MR. GARBER: Finish it and I will clean up a little,  
23 if I could.

24 MR. SKINNER: Okay.

25 Your Honor, our suggestion with respect to the third

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1 factors would be to add to the second sentence. We think that  
2 dominion and control is a little bit too narrow because it  
3 seems to focus primarily on create, sell, destroy and direct  
4 the assets of the entity seems to be focusing on the shares or  
5 the physical assets of the entity. We would like to add  
6 something to the effect of: As well as who has the power to  
7 direct how the professional corporation is operated, because we  
8 think there is a lot of indicia of ownership that go into you  
9 can hire and fire, who is determining the rental agreements,  
10 who is determining the schedules and things like that. So, we  
11 would like some language that makes clear that those are things  
12 the jury can consider.

13 MR. GERMAN: Judge, that's a factual argument.  
14 Absolutely. They're free to make those arguments. We are free  
15 to make other arguments that aren't necessarily in the charge.

16 MR. GARBER: What I was going to suggest which might  
17 cover this is it sounds as if these three sets of factors are  
18 exclusive and it would seem to me that they should be it  
19 that -- there should be some language in there that there may  
20 be others, these are not all inclusive.

21 THE COURT: Is that okay with the government?

22 MR. SKINNER: We don't have a problem with making  
23 clear that these are a non-exhaustive list of factors.

24 THE COURT: Among the factors you should consider.

25 MR. SKINNER: That's fine. But we do think that in

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1 discussion and explaining what dominion and control it should  
2 be clear that we are not just talking about the assets of the  
3 professional corporation, it is, you know --

4 THE COURT: That's tricky, though. I was actually  
5 trying to avoid "operate" because just in reading all these New  
6 York cases we sort of distilled it down to these three factors  
7 and I don't know, the power to operate gets you into the gray  
8 area.

9 MR. SKINNER: We had testimony from the insurance  
10 company witness that what matters to the insurance company is  
11 not -- they look to see and if are you trying to figure out who  
12 the true owner of the place is you, look to see who can direct  
13 what happens there and that would include things like hiring  
14 and firing, staffing and things like that.

15 THE COURT: But that sounds like management --

16 MR. SKINNER: Well, I mean, I think --

17 THE COURT: -- as a legal matter.

18 MR. SKINNER: I think that an argument can be made  
19 that a manager can be hired but if the owner of the -- if the  
20 person who is purporting to be the owner of the company doesn't  
21 have any of those powers, then that's important and there has  
22 been evidence here, for example, with regard to Dr. Geris, that  
23 he wanted to make hiring decisions, like hiring his wife; and  
24 he wasn't able to do it.

25 THE COURT: None of these examples you are giving have

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1 nothing to do with what the legal ownership definition should  
2 be under New York Law.

3 MR. SKINNER: No, but it goes to what dominion and  
4 control means within the definition of ownership. We shouldn't  
5 be excluded from arguing these things and perhaps Mr. Garber is  
6 right that it is included within a catch-all.

7 THE COURT: I will think about that and you are not  
8 precluded from arguing because I am saying it is ultimately a  
9 question for the jury and I will think about that but I'm not  
10 going to promise it.

11 MR. FISCHETTI: Judge, as you think about it, I think  
12 you said the key words talking about that, that that is a  
13 management company, Judge, and it is an issue for the jury. He  
14 can argue whatever he wants but if we have a valid management  
15 agreement that we consider valid that allows my client to hire,  
16 to fire, if your Honor uses that language you are just about  
17 directing a verdict.

18 MR. SKINNER: Oh. We are not suggesting that the  
19 Court should include hire or fire in there. To the contrary,  
20 we are saying that who has -- and it doesn't have to be the  
21 power to operate but some indication that who exercises control  
22 over the day-to-day operations is relevant to dominion and  
23 control over the entity or professional corporation, however we  
24 are going to describe it.

25 MR. FISCHETTI: I don't agree, but I can't object to

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1 that. What I do object to is if your Honor gives examples such  
2 as hiring and firing. That I object to.

3 MR. SKINNER: And we are not asking for that, your  
4 Honor.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. GERMAN: Well, I think it is fine just the way it  
7 is.

8 THE COURT: What is that?

9 MR. GERMAN: I said I think it is perfect just the way  
10 it is.

11 THE COURT: Well, thank you.

12 MR. GARBER: Just for the record, while you are  
13 thinking about it, we would object to any sort of references to  
14 operation because we do think it takes out this whole notion.  
15 Management is okay and once you start going down the operation  
16 road you start to undo --

17 THE COURT: I think I agree with that. I am going to  
18 take one more look at it but I think I agree with that. It is  
19 certainly something that you can argue.

20 MR. GARBER: Just a couple other minor things on this,  
21 if you are ready.

22 THE COURT: Yes.

23 MR. GARBER: So, when you say these three sets of  
24 factors, this is page 33, I think it should say "may" instead  
25 of "should" because you are also saying that they're not all

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1 inclusive.

2 MR. SKINNER: I'm sorry. Where are we?

3 MR. GARBER: 33; three sets of factors may inform your  
4 finding on ownership.

5 MR. SKINNER: No objection.

6 MR. GARBER: Also, up above that, and this is just two  
7 lines above starting: Were not held under their names. It  
8 should say were not incorporated under their names.

9 THE COURT: Is that okay?

10 MR. SKINNER: I'm sorry.

11 MR. GARBER: The word "held" suggests that it is --

12 MR. SKINNER: No objection.

13 MR. GARBER: We are done with fraudulent  
14 incorporation.

15 THE COURT: Anything else on fraudulent incorporation?

16 MR. SKINNER: Should it be not incorporated?

17 MR. GARBER: Were not incorporated. Held gets  
18 replaced with incorporated.

19 MR. SKINNER: I see. I'm sorry, your Honor. It is  
20 fine. I was thinking it is not with respect to Mr. Zemlyansky  
21 and Mr. Danilovich.

22 THE COURT: Right. Okay.

23 Okay, what is next? Knowingly and willfully?

24 MR. SKINNER: Our next change would be on page 36 with  
25 conscious avoidance.

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1 MR. MYERS: Judge, I'm sorry. Can we go back to page  
2 34 at the bottom?

3 THE COURT: Yes.

4 MR. GERMAN: Hold on.

5 (counsel conferring)

6 MR. GARBER: Let's start with, this is page 34,  
7 misrepresentation in billing, and this third line down: Caused  
8 to be submitted fraudulent insurance claims for medical  
9 treatments that they knew that, and you would insert after that  
10 they "they knew."

11 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, we have directly following  
12 this section an instruction on knowingly and willfully. There  
13 is no reason to incorporate that element into the  
14 misrepresentation element. They're separate concepts and we  
15 don't need to be reinforcing over and over again.

16 THE COURT: I think that's right.

17 MR. GARBER: Okay. Well then just to preserve this  
18 further, when you go back to misrepresentation about ownership  
19 in the first paragraph we do think that you determine that they  
20 knew were not in fact the owners and that they knew were in  
21 fact owners of the PCs, we think that should be in there too,  
22 but you understand the logic of that fails under your ruling.

23 THE COURT: Okay. Knowingly and willfully.

24 MR. SKINNER: We have nothing, your Honor. On 36 we  
25 did. Sorry. I don't know if the defendants have anything

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1 before that.

2 MR. GARBER: Conscious avoidance?

3 MR. SKINNER: Yes.

4 MR. GARBER: Yes.

5 Okay, I have two words: Rick Debiasi. And I'm going  
6 to just quickly, okay, there was a section of his plea  
7 allocution that was taken out and I was cross-examining him  
8 about that and before lunch he was very equivocal on whether or  
9 not he knew what he was doing was wrong, and this was a guy who  
10 was -- there was kickbacks associated with it and I believe  
11 fraudulent incorporation. Then what happened after lunch was  
12 Rick Debiasi was rehabilitated by Mr. Noble, very effectively,  
13 with the end of the plea allocution where he said then: The  
14 court accepted your plea? But the whole middle section where  
15 he's fumfering around and everybody, by the way, is fumfering  
16 around about whether or not he did anything wrong is taken out.

17 I think that's terribly unfair in conjunction with a  
18 conscious avoidance charge because here is a guy who is a  
19 businessman, chiropractor, and he doesn't even know what he is  
20 doing is wrong. So, if they're going to be arguing that the  
21 defendants knew or should have known what they were doing was  
22 wrong getting involved in these clinics or these PCs, there was  
23 evidence out there that even somebody who was sophisticated  
24 didn't understand it and we were prevented from making that  
25 argument effectively through Rick Debiasi's testimony.

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1           So, I don't think they should be able to benefit from  
2 a conscious avoidance charge under these circumstances.

3           MR. GERMAN: Judge, I would just add that that's not  
4 their theory. I mean, they've put on witness after witness  
5 that say these doctors absolutely knew what was going on. So,  
6 to somehow allow them now to argue in the alternative that,  
7 well, we have all our evidence that suggests that they did know  
8 but even if they didn't know and they turned the blind eye  
9 they're guilty anyway, it just seems that they would be  
10 speaking out of both sides of their mouth.

11           MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, look. I don't have the  
12 cases in front of me because frankly I didn't think we were  
13 going to be arguing about the propriety of a conscious  
14 avoidance instruction and I think it is a necessary instruction  
15 because I think in a case like this it obviously applies  
16 because the Second Circuit has held, I can proffer, because I  
17 have briefed it recently, that the government is well within  
18 its rights to make alternative arguments that the defendants  
19 actually knew what was happening and, even if they didn't, that  
20 there was conscious avoidance and the evidence of actual  
21 knowledge can be used to prove conscious avoidance. Clearly,  
22 this is a case where conscious avoidance applies.

23           THE COURT: I agree. I am inclined to include it. I  
24 mean I know there was -- I think it is sort of an alternative  
25 theory. There is a lot of evidence about a lot of different

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1 things and I think one of, you know, in various situations  
2 there is evidence from which a jury can conclude that the  
3 deliberate -- it does say deliberate, that they deliberately  
4 closed their eyes to what otherwise would have been obvious and  
5 I think that's a fair charge.

6 MR. GARBER: I would then, in the alternative, I would  
7 ask you to martial this charge and make reference to Rick  
8 Debiasi and Sander Koyfman's testimony.

9 MR. SKINNER: What does one have to do with the other,  
10 your Honor?

11 MR. GARBER: This is a due process argument that I am  
12 making. We were prevented, okay, from fully developing how  
13 complicated, ambiguous this concept of fraudulent  
14 incorporation. And kickbacks, by the way, are to people who  
15 have been in the profession for many, many years. We were  
16 hamstringing on that front and for you to now capitalize or  
17 exploit this novel theory buttressed by conscious avoidance  
18 which, by the way, I understand the Second Circuit has allowed  
19 and so has essentially every other circuit in the country, but  
20 there was a lot of litigation that surfaced. It tampers with  
21 the burden of proof and it tampers with proof beyond a  
22 reasonable doubt and just because the Second Circuit says it is  
23 okay it doesn't mean it is not a marginal concept that cuts the  
24 heart of our rights as criminal defendants. It is there but  
25 you shouldn't be able to exploit it and at the same time

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1 exploit it in a case where we are prevented from developing  
2 things that could speak to it.

3 MR. SKINNER: I think there is ample opportunity by --  
4 defense counsel in this case exploited to some degree of  
5 success to develop the complicated nature of the facts that are  
6 at issue. I don't think that the portion of Mr. Debiasi's plea  
7 transcript that was excluded was relevant and was properly  
8 excluded. I also don't think that any legal charge should be  
9 hinged back to the specific facts of what a particular witness  
10 was permitted to testify to.

11 Conscious avoidance is the law. The Second Circuit  
12 said it is proper. It applies in cases like this and we would  
13 object to excluding it or to hinging it back to Mr. Debiasi's  
14 testimony. And our only change is minor and it is the  
15 beginning of the third-party, rather than saying an argument by  
16 the government of, just starting that sentence with conscious  
17 avoidance is not a substitute for proof. Just capitalize the C  
18 on conscious avoidance and start the sentence right there.

19 THE COURT: Say that again?

20 MR. SKINNER: Just delete the phrase "an argument by  
21 the government of."

22 MR. GERSHFELD: Judge, I would object to that. That's  
23 the government's position. They're changing the theory and the  
24 jury should know that it is their choice to change that theory.

25 MR. SKINNER: Look. It is a suggestion, your Honor.

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1 It is also not -- it is not crucial. It is our suggestion if  
2 we can move on.

3 MR. GERMAN: We object.

4 THE COURT: I'm going to keep it as it is.

5 Wait. Conscious avoidance is not a substitute for  
6 proof? That doesn't make sense, does it?

7 MR. SKINNER: Let's just leave it as it is, your  
8 Honor. We are fine with it. I am looking at our proposed  
9 charge, it was in our proposed charge so let's keep it in.

10 THE COURT: Okay. What is next?

11 MR. SKINNER: The good faith defense. The government  
12 has an objection to both good faith defense and fundamental  
13 ambiguity defense. We feel more strongly about the fundamental  
14 ambiguity defense and that's for the reasons that we explained  
15 in the letter we sent.

16 THE COURT: Let me tell you, part of the reason I am  
17 inclined to take out the fundamental ambiguity defense I think  
18 some of the reasons are stated in your letter, but also I think  
19 some of the work that is done by that defense is in the good  
20 faith defense. I mean, I do say in the good faith defense --

21 MR. SKINNER: That's fine, your Honor. We don't  
22 dispute the Court certainly has the discretion to include it.  
23 We think both of these are really just the flip side of the  
24 intent coin. I mean, it is all the government has to prove  
25 intent but certainly we're -- we have strong feelings about the

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1 fundamental ambiguity and we would object to that and we can  
2 live with the good faith defense because we know the Court has  
3 the discretion to include it and there is plenty of Second  
4 Circuit law saying that it is permissible.

5 MR. CREIZMAN: The only issue I think would be the  
6 representation, the statement that is the basis of the fraud,  
7 at least on the ownership issue is the NF-3 and it is a  
8 question about who is the owner and what are your licensing  
9 credentials and if that's ambiguous and someone could interpret  
10 that reasonably to mean that the paper owner of the PC, for  
11 lack of a better word, I think that requires this charge or --

12 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, this is not a case -- this  
13 is not a false statement case, it is a fraud case. Fraud is  
14 broader than false statements and our allegations of fraud are  
15 not limited to the NF-3. For example, Dr. Gabinskaya  
16 testified, we believe falsely, in the EUO to an insurance  
17 company in furtherance of the fraud with regard to her  
18 ownership. So, it is not like if the jury were to find that  
19 the NF-3 were confusing the defendants win. There is plenty of  
20 other evidence here.

21 But, in any event, look. I agree with the Court. I  
22 think that what is trying to be addressed here is covered by  
23 the good faith defense and I think that there is a number of  
24 problems with the fundamental ambiguity defense that we  
25 explained in our letter. I mean, it just doesn't apply in

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1 fraud cases.

2 MR. GARBER: Although it is not a false statements  
3 case it is a material misrepresentation case and the material  
4 misrepresentation centers around that question of ownership in  
5 the NF-3. So, think it begs for this fraudulent or this  
6 fundamental ambiguity language. You can collapse the two.  
7 Maybe there is a way to, you know, streamline and put it into  
8 the good faith section.

9 THE COURT: But the way the law has used fundamental  
10 ambiguity seems to be, as a matter of law, I, Appellate Court,  
11 conclude that, you know, this thing is fundamentally ambiguous  
12 so I don't know that that line of cases, when I looked at them,  
13 it actually didn't seem to be in the context of jury  
14 instructions to tell the jury what was -- I mean it almost  
15 seems like a Rule 29 motion at the end of the case where I look  
16 at the evidence and I say, well, what evidence was there that  
17 there was a false representation -- misrepresentation about  
18 ownership? Do I, as a matter of law, determine that that was  
19 fundamentally ambiguous as opposed to the jury deciding that.

20 MR. GARBER: If you are going to deny this and you are  
21 going to take this out I would move to amend our Rule 29 motion  
22 and argue that that question is fundamentally ambiguous and cut  
23 the doctors out of the fraudulent incorporation component of  
24 this charge.

25 MR. CREIZMAN: I refer to my Rule 29 statements of

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1 yesterday.

2 THE COURT: What's that?

3 MR. CREIZMAN: I refer to my Rule 29 statements of  
4 yesterday in the case with the fundamental ambiguity. That is,  
5 I think, part of my Rule 29 motion.

6 THE COURT: Right.

7 MR. SKINNER: Look. I think it really goes to it  
8 would be like dismissing the indictment. It is before you even  
9 get to the trial but, in any event, for purposes of the  
10 instruction, we think it is not part of the Court's  
11 instruction. If they want to include it as part of the Rule 29  
12 argument, that's fine.

13 THE COURT: Let me ask you a related question which is  
14 when I think about a Rule 29 motion or motions after a verdict.  
15 I have been planning to do a general verdict form along the  
16 lines of what the government submitted but one thought I had is  
17 that, you know, there is two distinct types of fraud alleged.  
18 Would it make sense to do a special interrogatory or something  
19 to sus out whether the jury is finding fraud on one theory  
20 versus the other. It might just complicate things too much.  
21 I'm not sure if it is worthwhile.

22 MR. SKINNER: We think that's right. Typically you  
23 only do a special verdict form where there is a different  
24 statutory maximum, where there is some difference in the  
25 punishment that might play that, for instance in a money

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1 laundering statute.

2 MR. GARBER: We agree with that, by the way.

3 MR. SKINNER: That's fine.

4 THE COURT: You agree.

5 MR. GARBER: We don't think we need a special verdict  
6 form.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 Anything else after that one?

9 MR. SKINNER: We have one change on page 38.

10 THE COURT: Yes?

11 MR. SKINNER: The parties have stipulated with respect  
12 to venue as well as interstate commerce so I think where they  
13 come up we should just be noting the parties have stipulated  
14 that the interstate commerce requirement was satisfied in this  
15 case. So, for instance, in the last sentence on 38, rather  
16 than saying I will provide more detailed instructions on  
17 interstate commerce, later we think the Court can simply say  
18 the parties have stipulated that the interstate commerce  
19 requirement was satisfied in this case.

20 THE COURT: Any objection?

21 MR. GERMAN: No, your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Great. But we do want the stuff that I  
23 have there about health care benefit programs? Oh, I say, I  
24 instruct you as a matter of law that they are health care  
25 benefit programs.

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1 MR. SKINNER: Yes. I think you already did that in  
2 that one.

3 THE COURT: Okay. And that's the same of the RICO  
4 charge, the interstate commerce?

5 MR. SKINNER: Yes. That's correct, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Yes.

7 MR. SKINNER: For all the counts in the indictment as  
8 well as the money laundering charge.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. SKINNER: So, we had it on page 43, 49, 51 and 57.

11 MR. GERMAN: What is that, Peter?

12 THE COURT: That's the interstate commerce.

13 MR. GERMAN: Okay.

14 THE COURT: Is that right?

15 MR. SKINNER: Yes. That's the one we just did.

16 In addition at page 38, the interstate commerce  
17 appears on pages 43, 49, 51 and 57.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. CREIZMAN: If Mr. Skinner could just repeat this?  
20 I just couldn't hear.

21 THE COURT: The pages?

22 MR. CREIZMAN: No, the issue on those pages.

23 THE COURT: The parties have stipulated that the  
24 interstate commerce element is satisfied in this case.

25 MR. CREIZMAN: Oh. Okay.

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1 MR. SKINNER: Your Honor, I'm sorry, it is actually,  
2 it is not on page 43. I think I misread the note.

3 THE COURT: We can just search for it.

4 MR. SKINNER: That's fine, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: We will give it another look as well, but.

6 MR. SKINNER: Thank you.

7 We then had a change on 45.

8 THE COURT: 45.

9 MR. SKINNER: After the paragraph that quotes the  
10 statute, I think it should say in order to prove a defendant  
11 guilty of mail fraud rather than health care fraud.

12 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again?

13 MR. SKINNER: After the paragraph that quotes the  
14 statute.

15 THE COURT: Yes.

16 MR. SKINNER: The next paragraph there says in order  
17 to prove a defendant guilty it says of health care fraud.

18 THE COURT: Right.

19 MR. SKINNER: It should be mail fraud.

20 THE COURT: Yes.

21 Anything else?

22 MR. SKINNER: In the venue section on page 62, again,  
23 we should make a notation that the parties have agreed that the  
24 venue requirement has been satisfied with respect to each count  
25 of the indictment.

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1 THE COURT: Shall we just take it out?

2 MR. SKINNER: I think --

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. SKINNER: I think we should probably just note  
5 that it is stipulated. I understand why you are saying we  
6 should just take it out but I'm not sure if that is proper or  
7 not since it is actually a requirement of the statute.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. SKINNER: Then the only other thing that I have is  
10 on page 67.

11 Sometimes the Courts will instruct the jury to vote  
12 for a foreperson or that the person in chair 1 is the  
13 foreperson. I wasn't sure if the Court wanted to give them any  
14 idea what to do because often times the first note out is how  
15 do we pick a foreperson.

16 THE COURT: Yes. I think I'll add something in there  
17 just telling them to choose a foreperson as soon as they start.

18 MR. SKINNER: Okay. That's fine, your Honor.

19 MR. NOBLE: And, your Honor, I just note for the  
20 record that Mr. Zemlyansky's name in the caption, it is missing  
21 the H, and I believe it is spelled with an H on some of the  
22 other pages.

23 THE COURT: Yes. We caught that.

24 MR. NOBLE: Okay.

25 MR. SKINNER: And also Mr. Fischetti had wanted to

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1 strike the a/k/a Russian Mike from the caption because there  
2 was no evidence that he was referred to as Russian Mike. We  
3 agree with that and we will redact that out of the -- if the  
4 Court is going to send an indictment to the jury we will  
5 prepare a redacted indictment that takes it out.

6 MR. CREIZMAN: On that note, I also believe there was  
7 no evidence as to Mike Daniels.

8 MR. SKINNER: That's fine too -- oh.

9 MR. KIM: That was in a phone call.

10 MR. SKINNER: Mr. Kim is telling me there was a phone  
11 call where he was referred to as Mike Daniels.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MR. CREIZMAN: Well, the Fat should be spelled  
14 P-H-A-T. I'm sorry.

15 THE COURT: Was there a Slim?

16 MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, there was.

17 MR. GERMAN: There was reference to Slim.

18 THE COURT: Do you want to keep those in?

19 MR. SKINNER: We think we should keep them in because  
20 there was evidence that he was referred to by the nicknames.

21 THE COURT: You were joking about the P-H-A-T?

22 MR. CREIZMAN: Yes. Definitely.

23 MR. GERMAN: Your Honor, just one last issue and it is  
24 probably, I don't know if it would be ZZ or AA, you ran out of  
25 letters in the alphabet in your introductory instructions, but

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1 I would ask for the same limiting instruction that you gave on  
2 voir dire regarding Dr. Vitoulis' suspension.

3 THE COURT: Where is that?

4 MR. GERMAN: I'm just saying in terms of where to put  
5 it, I guess it would be part of the introductory instructions.  
6 But, on voir dire you gave an instruction at the opening of the  
7 case about a suspension and I forget the exact language. I  
8 could find it, obviously in the transcript, and I will be happy  
9 to just verbatim type it out and send it to your chambers.

10 THE COURT: I said something about it is just a civil  
11 matter and --

12 MR. GERMAN: I will find it in the transcript.

13 THE COURT: Do you want a section on that referring to  
14 him specifically or --

15 MR. GERMAN: Yes. I mean, he is the only one, so.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. GERSHFELD: Judge, on page 16 I missed --

18 THE COURT: Sorry to interrupt. Should we include  
19 that under the section on criminal statutes only? Would that  
20 make more sense?

21 MR. GERMAN: Yes.

22 THE COURT: And if you don't mind, if you could find  
23 the language and you can send it to the chambers e-mail? That  
24 would be great.

25 MR. GERMAN: Will do.

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1 THE COURT: Okay, sorry.

2 MR. GARBER: Are you permitting the indictment to go  
3 to the jury? I would object.

4 THE COURT: Okay. I hadn't decided but I was sort of  
5 assuming I would just because, you know, I have been very clear  
6 and I will be very clear that it is just an allegation and it  
7 is a way of making the government's allegations but sometimes  
8 it is helpful for them to go through to organize what they have  
9 to cover, I guess.

10 MR. GARBER: My objection is it is a speaking  
11 indictment which means that it tells a story and it tells a  
12 story in very descriptive language that I think is not  
13 appropriate. I mean, I keep talking about the user -- that the  
14 defendants exploited the user-friendly aspects of the no-fault  
15 law and I have a big problem with that. I think it is  
16 surplusage and shouldn't come in and there may be other  
17 surplusage in their story-telling part of this indictment and I  
18 just don't think it should go to the jury. It marshals things  
19 for them in a way that is inappropriate. And although, you  
20 know, it is only an allegation, I just don't think that it is  
21 something that they should be touching and reading and digging  
22 their teeth into -- sinking their teeth into.

23 MR. GERMAN: On that point, predominantly people of  
24 Russian decent and somehow impugning that there is something  
25 wrong with that. I just think there is a lot of language in

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1 there, your Honor, that if we are going to start --

2 MR. CREIZMAN: On that point though, if I may just?

3 MR. KIM: Maybe to short circuit this, we can take a  
4 stab at redacting the indictment appropriately, we can discuss  
5 that with defense counsel and see if we can come to an  
6 agreement.

7 MR. CREIZMAN: I had a motion. One of my pretrial  
8 motions was to strike surplusage, specific lines, things like  
9 Russians and others, and other crimes and things like that. If  
10 the government can review that as well that would be helpful.

11 THE COURT: Yes, I think that would be ideal, if I can  
12 give them something without some of that language. Why don't  
13 you try to work on that.

14 MR. KIM: We will do that, your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Great.

16 MR. GERSHFELD: Judge, page 16, first paragraph, it is  
17 referenced "he" is innocent. It should be he or she is  
18 innocent." Last sentence of the first paragraph.

19 (continued on next page)  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

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1 THE COURT: Yeah, got it. Thank you.

2 MR. GERSHFELD: And, Judge, one more request, and I  
3 believe the People kind of opened the door to this request.  
4 Advice of counsel charge. The government put forth an EUO of  
5 my client with Matt Conroy, and pretty blatant and obvious that  
6 Matt Conroy is basically taking control of this EUO in many  
7 ways. The interpreter -- the stenographer that was here to  
8 authenticate the document, I asked her on cross whether they  
9 had breaks and whether my client spoke to her lawyer and sought  
10 advice from the lawyer, and I think, if I'm not mistaken, she  
11 said yes, that there were breaks and they were speaking amongst  
12 one another and went back on the record. So there was  
13 conversations on and off the record, and now I'm more concerned  
14 about the conversations off the record, and I think those rise  
15 to the level of advice of counsel defense, and I believe the  
16 government is the one that opened the door to that. I  
17 referenced it in my opening, that she sought advice of an  
18 attorney to incorporate -- I mean, to start the PC and do the  
19 contract with the management company, but -- and I was  
20 anticipating calling my client as a witness, but then after  
21 that EUO came in, I kind of changed my mind and so did she, but  
22 I think that it still rises to that level because there were  
23 those conversations off the record that I think the jury can  
24 infer that the lawyer was giving her advice.

25 MR. KIM: Your Honor, we are a far cry away from what

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1 is sufficient for a charge on the good -- on the advice of  
2 counsel defense being merited. I think the law is crystal  
3 clear on what you need to show in order to merit a charge like  
4 that. One of those is that I think you disclose the full scope  
5 of your involvement in whatever you're doing to the attorney,  
6 then you received advice, I mean, good faith relied on that  
7 defense -- or on that advice. Dr. Gabinskaya could have agreed  
8 to take the stand and try and put enough testimony in the  
9 record that she could merit such a charge, but based on the  
10 simple facts elicited on a cross-examination that a court  
11 reporter saw Matthew Conroy advising Dr. Gabinskaya off the  
12 record, that's not even close to -- or talking to her, not even  
13 what the nature of the advice was or whether it was small talk  
14 versus legal advice, he's nowhere near meriting a charge on  
15 this.

16 MR. GERSHFELD: Well, Judge, we can kind of conclude  
17 that it was more or less along the lines of legal advice  
18 because he's taking control of the EUO. The government put  
19 that EUO into evidence where he's blatantly answering questions  
20 for her. So I would assume that those conversations off the  
21 record were of that nature, and I think it does rise to that  
22 level, and I believe I should be entitled to that charge.

23 THE COURT: My understanding is that it takes more  
24 than what there was in the record, but if you want to submit  
25 something, I'll take a look at it, and I'll take a look at the

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1 cases, but my sense is that there's not enough basis to put in  
2 an advice of counsel language, but if you submit something, you  
3 can give some proposed language as well. Just send it to the  
4 chambers e-mail address. I'm going to be coming in this  
5 weekend.

6 MR. GERMAN: Your Honor, I'm sorry, I'm sorry to have  
7 your law clerk have to do more work, but apparently our  
8 transcript for the trial starts with openings, so I don't have  
9 those preliminary instructions that you gave during voir dire.  
10 I don't have that part of the transcript.

11 THE COURT: Oh, that was during voir dire?

12 MR. GERMAN: It was while we were picking the jury. I  
13 guess there were veneer persons at that point. And that's when  
14 you gave that limiting instruction. I don't know if the  
15 government has that part of the transcript?

16 MR. SKINNER: No. We don't usually order that part of  
17 the transcript.

18 MR. KIM: We don't get jury selection generally.

19 MR. GERMAN: Me neither.

20 THE COURT: So I gave the instruction during voir  
21 dire? That's odd.

22 MR. GERMAN: Sure. Absolutely.

23 MR. GARBER: The question about it. It was a voir  
24 dire question to them about this issue.

25 THE COURT: Oh, got it. Okay. I remember.

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1 MR. GERMAN: Oh, it may be in the voir dire  
2 questionnaire, actually. I don't know if you did that off the  
3 cuff.

4 MR. CREIZMAN: I just don't remember whether that was  
5 part of the voir dire.

6 THE COURT: I may have the transcript. I may be able  
7 to find it. Or if you want to propose some language, you can  
8 just send it in by e-mail.

9 MR. GERMAN: All right.

10 THE COURT: Anything else?

11 MR. FISCHETTI: Yes, Judge. I've got an easy one. In  
12 the indictment they list as an a/k/a --

13 MR. KIM: We raised that.

14 THE COURT: We did that already.

15 MR. FISCHETTI: Oh, good.

16 THE COURT: We're taking out --

17 MR. FISCHETTI: On the verdict sheet and the  
18 indictment. Does your Honor send the indictment in? I'm just  
19 curious.

20 THE COURT: We addressed that briefly. I would  
21 normally, but you're going to work on a redaction of material  
22 that the defendants think should be out.

23 MR. FISCHETTI: Thank you, your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Anything else?

25 MR. GERMAN: No, sir.

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1 THE COURT: All right. Have a good weekend,  
2 everybody.

3 ALL COUNSEL: Thank you, your Honor.

4 (Adjourned to October 21, 2013, at 9:30 a.m.)  
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